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VOL. XIX.

LAMAR'S CHANCES.

Republican Opposition to His Confirmation.

BUT HE WILL BE CONFIRMED

Because There are Some Men Who Will Kick Out of the Party Traces—Washington Times.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—[Special.]—It is now evident that the republicans intend to do all they can against the confirmation of Mr. Lamar. In the senate today there was no meeting for the purpose of discussing the nominations. While it sat with closed doors, much was known, that all the members were present except Evans, and that the republicans discussed Lamar's political record, while Pugh, of Alabama, warmly defended it. No vote was taken, and the matter was referred to a sub-committee composed of Edmunds, Hoar and Pugh. This ordinarily would look bad for Lamar, but there is more to be told. Knowing the feeling in the south about the tariff, President Cleveland has in any way, and was told the following: "You can say to your people that Lamar will be confirmed and I know it. It is true that some republicans, who had promised to vote for him, have backed down because of the pressure brought to bear upon them by their party, but there are yet others who will vote for him and who will not recede from their promises. The party has determined to defeat him, if it can, and it will make a desperate fight, but I know what I am talking about, and I tell you Lamar will be confirmed."

The senator was asked if it was true that a democratic senator who had not spoken to Lamar in twelve years, would oppose him. He answered: "Every democrat in the senate will vote for Lamar."

The nomination, by consent of both parties, has been put off until after the recess.

The bill of the senate to establish a prohibition for the import of the most stringent yet known anywhere, it has even easier.

The outlook for the abolition of the tobacco tax is generally regarded as being almost certain, and it is believed that the tax will be taken off from distillations.

M. P. Caldwell, of Gainesville, a clerk in the treasury, was promoted to a better place in the treasury.

TAX ON WHISKY AND TOBACCO.

Senator Pugh Gives His Views on Tariff Revision.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—Among the papers presented to the senate was a communication from the secretary of the treasury with a copy of the report of Special Agent Tingle on the condition of affairs on sea islands of Alaska. Referred to the committee on foreign relations. Also a memorial of the constitutional convention of the territory of Idaho, asking admission into the union as a state, with copies of the constitution. Referred to committee on territories.

Among the bills introduced and referred were the following: By Mr. Hoar, relating to the celebration of the centennial of the inauguration of the constitution.

Among the bills referred favorably from committees and placed on the calendar was that of Mr. Butler for the appointment of a select and temporary support of common schools.

Mr. Sawyer called up his motion to reconsider the vote, whereby the resolution offered by Mr. Butler for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the advisability of establishing a government postal telegraph, was agreed to.

Mr. Butler asked Mr. Sawyer to state the object of the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Sawyer said that his object was to have the subject referred to the postoffice committee, where it properly belonged.

Mr. Sanbury said the subject had been before the postoffice committee for six years, and had been fully considered by it. Reference to a select committee, either in the ability or willingness of the postoffice committee to deal with the subject.

Mr. Butler disclaimed any idea of reflecting in the remotest degree upon the postoffice committee, and he withdrew all opposition to the motion to reconsider, and the subject of the motion was referred to the postoffice committee.

Mr. Pugh offered the following resolution, and proceeded to address the senate in support of it: Resolved, That the most important and pressing duty of the present session of congress is to revise and amend the existing internal tax and tariff laws so as to require the payment of duties to be levied therefrom to the necessary wants of the people, and to secure the full and complete payment of duties to the treasury.

He had never clearer or stronger conviction than the conviction that the whisky tax was perfectly just and entirely unobjectionable, except on the ground that it was a direct tax.

There was nothing produced, owned and consumed by the people, and the government was not entitled to supply the government with whisky and less injury to any human being than whisky.

He did not believe there was any valid reason, why whisky drinkers should be relieved from the payment of this tax, and why the revenue which it yielded should be extorted by a tariff from the consumers of the necessities of life.

He knew of no better use to which whisky could be applied than to the production of the ninety millions of revenue necessary to pay pensions and interest on the war debt, instead of expending it on the harmless consumption of imported articles.

Who insisted, he asked, that the luxury of whisky drinking should be freed from the burden? Was it whisky drinkers, or whisky makers, who declared there should be no re-tax of the tariff until every internal revenue tax was repealed? It was not. The cry came loudest and fiercest from the manufacturers and their representatives.

The most defiant and uncompromising advocates of free whisky were the manufacturers of protected articles. Internal tax upon tobacco, for the sole reason that tobacco was an agricultural product, and the tax on whisky stand for foreign consideration. He declared that he would vote for no duty on any article manufactured in the United States that would cripple any home industry, or impair the ability of any home competition. No people, he said, had ever submitted so long to robbery on the part of their own government.

And those who opposed a revision of the tariff at the risk of financial panic and industrial paralysis became parties to this robbery, and became political criminals. Both the republican and democratic parties had promised to reduce the income to the wants of the government, and it was trading for the republicans

to charge upon the democratic party the blame of the failure to revise the tariff. The congress could not adjourn until such change was made in the revenue laws as would stop the flow of money from the people into the national treasury beyond the needs of the government. He would put on the free list chemicals and raw wool of all low grades, and salt, and might add other articles to the free list. He was not in favor of a tariff, but a tariff on the free list. Doing so would be regarded by the ore land owners and ore workers of Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia as an act of unjust discrimination in favor of foreign iron ores. As to pig iron, on which the present duty was \$6.72 per ton, he believed that a duty of \$5 per ton would be ample. He made these remarks to show that there was not the least danger to the iron ore and pig iron interests from any reduction of the tariff. President Cleveland had in his recent annual message shown courage and patriotism never exhibited before by any public man in his position and with his surroundings. There could be no mistake as to what the president believed to be the paramount duty of congress. There was not a single sentence in the message that was not the truth and the whole truth.

At the close of Mr. Pugh's remarks the resolution was ordered to be laid on the table. Mr. Blair gave notice that he would tomorrow introduce a bill for the consideration of the educational bill.

After a brief executive session the senate at 4:15 adjourned.

THE HOUSE GOES TO WORK.

Appointment of a Committee on Rules—Resolutions Offered and Referred.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—In the house, the speaker announced the appointment of the committee on rules, as follows: The speaker, Messrs. Hays, Miller, Ring and Cross.

Mr. Cox, of New York, offered a resolution authorizing the speaker to employ a clerk to complete the compilation of the questions of order raised and decided on general appropriation and revenue bills, by including therein points of order raised during the 48th and 49th congresses.

At the suggestion of Mr. Randall the resolution was referred to the committee on rules. Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, offered a resolution to refer to the committee on appropriations the reports of the court of claims on the French spoliation claims, with instructions to that committee to report all claims which have been decided by the court of claims in the general deficiency bill.

Considerable opposition to this reference was expressed by members who wished to have the resolution sent to the committee on claims. Finally, after debate, the previous question was ordered—yeas 163, nays 84—and the resolution was adopted.

A number of resolutions suggesting changes in the rules were presented and referred to the committee on rules, among them the following: By Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, providing that any committee may be required, by a vote of the house, to report back any matter which has been in its possession for one month.

By Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, providing that all appropriations for snaggings operations for the payment of claims, and for other subjects not otherwise provided, shall be in a separate bill from the river and harbor bill, and requiring estimates for the cost of the territory of Idaho, and for the company the bill. All works other than snaggings operations, of which the final cost of completion is less than \$500,000, may be provided for in a separate bill, which shall exceed the cost of which shall exceed that amount must be embodied in a separate bill, and it shall not be in order to make such an appropriation in the bill, provided for the completion of the work. An amendment also gives the river and harbor bill the same privilege in the matter of consideration as is accorded the general appropriation bill.

By Mr. Brewer, of Michigan, requiring the speaker to appoint committees within two weeks of the meeting of the congress. The house adjourned.

DISCUSSING LAMAR'S NOMINATION.

The Senate Judiciary Committee Held a Meeting—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—Senator Edmunds, chairman of the judiciary committee, held a meeting yesterday evening to have a meeting of his committee this morning, and issued a call at once. All members but Senator Hoar, who is out of town, and Senator Pugh, who appeared as the foremost champion of the nomination, addressing his committee a considerable length in justification of Mr. Lamar's past course. The hour for the meeting of the senate arrived before the subject of the nomination was discussed. Senator Pugh appeared as the foremost champion of the nomination, addressing his committee a considerable length in justification of Mr. Lamar's past course. The hour for the meeting of the senate arrived before the subject of the nomination was discussed. Senator Pugh appeared as the foremost champion of the nomination, addressing his committee a considerable length in justification of Mr. Lamar's past course. The hour for the meeting of the senate arrived before the subject of the nomination was discussed.

Among the nominations sent to the senate by the president today were: David L. Young, to be postmaster at Winona, Minn.

The court of claims today gave judgment in favor of Lieutenant David G. McRitchie, United States army, in his suit against the United States for sea pay from August 1, 1882, to June 14, 1884, when in command of the United States steamer Speedwell, which was engaged during that period in towing and conveying other vessels at Washington and Norfolk navy yards, when not employed in transporting freight and ordnance between Washington and Portsmouth, Col. there at the officers of the treasury had allowed him shore pay only during that period, except during the time the vessel was actually at sea. The court decided that he was entitled to sea pay for the entire period.

Commodore Harmon, chief of bureau of yards and docks, has returned from Norfolk, where he has been examining the new dry dock. He reports the yard to be in most excellent condition, and states that work on the dock, which is being built by the contract, is progressing in a satisfactory manner, and that it will probably be completed by the end of the year. The new dock will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great help to the navy.

St. Louis, December 19.—The supreme court this morning declared what is known as the Wood local option law to be constitutional. The effect of this will be to give the temperance movement in that state a great victory. The law in question is in all cases except those which have not been so decided.

A Heavy Mortgage.

BALTIMORE, December 19.—A mortgage for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company to the State of Maryland, in the sum of \$1,000,000, was placed on record in the clerk's office of the supreme court this afternoon. This is the largest mortgage of \$1,000,000 which has been recorded in Baltimore and in every county through which it passes.

Illness of Ex-Secretary Manning.

ALBANY, N. Y., December 19.—Ex-Secretary Manning is reported to be critically ill. His physician is non-committal and at Secretary Manning's residence, where the secretary is stopping, Mr. Manning is reported "a little better today."

The Crown Prince's Uicer.

BERLIN, December 19.—The Froislinge Zeitung, in an article believed to have been prompted by Professor Virchow, says that the declaration in the crown prince's throat is a case of cancer, indicating that the affection is not cancerous.

A National Prohibition Convention.

CHICAGO, December 19.—Samuel Dickie, chairman of the national prohibition committee, today issued a call for a national convention, to be held at Indianapolis, on Wednesday, June 1st, next.

Death of Bishop Carnoy.

LONDON, December 19.—Right Rev. James Joseph Carnoy, Catholic bishop of the diocese of Hamilton, Ont., is dead.

Queen Victoria Sick.

LONDON, December 19.—The queen is indisposed. She caught cold on Friday, while in London.

MURDER IN A MANSION

Tragic Ending of a Family Quarrel.

ALL ABOUT THE OLD LADY'S MONEY

A Man at Ballston Spa Murders His Whole Family and Then Ends His Existence—Other Crimes of Yesterday.

Troy, New York, December 19.—S. S. Crandall, formerly a lawyer and real estate broker in Troy, today shot his wife, his mother-in-law, Mrs. S. S. Stone, his step-daughter, Julia Buckley, and himself, at their home in Ballston Spa. All are dead but the wife, and she is dying. The parties had a controversy over money matters. His wife was the divorced wife of Crandall's former legal associate. Crandall was once a candidate for sheriff in Washington county, and defeated. He was extravagant in his habits. His wife had money, and the quarrel was over it.

The place known as the "Colonel Baker place" was bought by Mrs. Stone about a year ago. Her family consisted of Mrs. Stone, her sister, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Crandall and her daughter by a former marriage, and her son-in-law Crandall. Mrs. Stone was about 62 years old. Her husband died several years ago, leaving a large property. The daughter refused to accept any property while her mother was alive. The daughter, Julia V. Crandall, was 37 years old. It is said that Crandall resented himself to be wealthy and worth \$40,000, and finally married Mrs. Buckley. Her married life had been unhappy. The family, except Mrs. Ellis, were at the table eating breakfast when Crandall began the shooting.

The ladies ran from the table to the kitchen and he ran after them, firing across the room. His spite seemed to be against Mrs. Stone. He fired promiscuously among the others at Mrs. Stone.

Mrs. Stone ran out doors in the snow some rods from the house. He went to the door and shot her. She fell exhausted in the snow and died soon after, with a bullet in her breast. Crandall then turned about, loaded his revolver, and at about range fired at his step-daughter Julia. The shot took effect near the navel. It was fired so close that the white apron she wore was burned by the powder. Mrs. Crandall received two wounds in the groin.

Crandall then ran from the room, and was not seen again until his dead body was found in the cupola of the house. Mrs. Ellis at once raised an alarm, and people soon came flocking to the scene. It was too late to be of any assistance. Officers were placed in charge of the house, and no one outside was admitted. The corner was notified. When the reporter left the house Mrs. Crandall was very low, and no attempt to probe her wounds had been made. A later report is that Mrs. Crandall died at about 10 o'clock.

M'GARIGLE'S RESCUES.

First Day of Trial in Chicago—Selecting a Jury.

CHICAGO, December 19.—The trial of Dr. Leonard St. John, Leif Dell and Captain Irwin, charged with the murder of the late Dr. W. A. McGarigle, began today. Dr. St. John was indicted for conspiracy in aiding the escape of Warden W. J. McGarigle from the county jail, was begun today. Dr. St. John was indicted for conspiracy in aiding the escape of Warden W. J. McGarigle from the county jail, was begun today.

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PETITION OF THE AUTHORS.

They Ask Congress to Pass an International Copyright Law.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—A petition presented in the senate by Senator Hale today reads: The undersigned citizens, who earn their living in the art of writing, and who are entitled to the same as a disadvantage in their own country by the publication of foreign books without payment to the author, so that American books are undersold in the American market, to the detriment of American literature, urge the passage by congress of an international copyright law, which will protect the rights of authors, and will enable American writers to ask from foreign authors the justice we shall then no longer deny on our own part.

The petition is signed among others, by Henry Ably, Lyman Abbott, Edward Atkinson, Henry Ward Beecher, Francis Hodgson Burnett, S. L. Clemens, George C. Eggleston, Edgar Everett, R. W. Gilmer, Marion Harland, Bret Harte, W. H. Higginson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, George Parsons Latimer, Benson J. Lossing, John B. McMaster, Frank P. Munsey, James Payson, E. P. Roe, A. R. Spofford, Frank R. Stockton, Marjorie Thomas, Charles Dudley Warner, John G. Whitcomb, John Burroughs, Rose Elizabeth Child, Mary N. Mather and Wait Whittier. A separate petition is signed by George Bancroft.

A Burglar's Confession Reveals Their Whereabouts.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., December 19.—The chief of police of this city today found bonds of the amount of \$10,000 secreted under the floor of a house recently occupied by the burglars who were captured here last week. The bonds are a part of \$55,000 worth stolen in Campbellsville, Ky., a few weeks ago, when the town was sacked and burned. One of the five burglars, now on his way to Tompkinsville in the custody of a Knoxville officer, today made a confession and told where his share of the booty could be found. It was reached Tompkinsville. Four of five are named Reeves, and their mother is now under arrest in Knoxville. Two of them are wanted for the murder of a sheriff in Terre Haute a year ago. It has been discovered that they were perfecting a plot to rob all the banks in Knoxville this week.

SELLING DRINKS TO MINORS.

A Decision Which Makes Chicago Barkeepers Happy.

CHICAGO, December 19.—Judge McCallister this morning decided that the city ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors was unconstitutional. A few days ago the city ordinance keeps a concert saloon, was arrested for selling wine to a minor, a 16-year-old girl, and for the sale of a drink, received a fine of \$100. The ordinance was unconstitutional. Among the grounds for this opinion are that the general corporation act does not give the city council power to license the sale of liquor, and to impose the offender not to exceed six months. A forfeiture of license is neither a fine or imprisonment. Again, the drink shop is not a place of public resort, and the ordinance is a violation of the constitution. The ordinance punishes the selling of the liquor, and not the drinking of it. The general opinion is that the ordinance is unconstitutional. The ordinance is unconstitutional. The ordinance is unconstitutional.

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